

Libyan Says the U.S. Killed 56

CAIRO, April 8 (AP) — Libya's top military commander was quoted by a weekly Egyptian newspaper today as saying American missiles killed 56 people in the Gulf of Sidra fighting.

The military official, Brig. Abu-Bakr Younis, Commander in Chief of Libya's armed forces, was quoted by Al Shaab, an organ of Egypt's opposition Socialist Labor Party. It said the remarks were made to a Labor Party delegation that visited Libya last week.

In the first known Libyan estimate of casualties from the clashes on March 24-25, Brigadier Younis was quoted as saying 56 people "were martyred."

He was quoted as saying United States warplanes hit a Libyan fishing boat with rockets and a tugboat sent into the gulf to "rescue some seamen." He did not explain why any rescue mission was necessary.

The Reagan Administration has said

American forces sunk at least two Libyan fast attack craft and attacked a missile base after Libya fired SAM-5 missiles at American warplanes over the gulf.

The report also quoted the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, as saying Libya's fight against the United States is "escalating everywhere."

The report said that when asked whether the confrontation with the United States had ended, Colonel Qaddafi replied, "Never."

"It has ended temporarily in front of the Gulf of Sidra, but the battle against America is escalating everywhere," he was quoted as saying. "It began in the Gulf of Sidra, yes, to make America understand that this gulf has brought it nothing but a worldwide curse and that the earth is shaking under its feet everywhere because of its idiotic and unjust policy against small peoples."

April 9, 1986 N.Y. Times

A8 NY TIMES 4/10/86

West Germany Is Expelling Two of Libya's Diplomats

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

Special to The New York Times

BONN, April 9 — The West German Government announced today that it was expelling two Libyan diplomats for "activities incompatible with their diplomatic status."

A Government spokesman declined to link the two Libyans to the bombing Saturday of a West Berlin discotheque in which an American soldier and a Turkish woman were killed and 230 others wounded.

But there was speculation here that the expulsion was a response to American pressure to react to what Washington has said is clear evidence of the Libya's instigation of terrorist acts.

The Government spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said Bonn had "indications but no concrete proof" that the Libyan mission in East Berlin was implicated in the bombing of the La Belle discotheque, which was frequented by black Americans and foreigners from third world countries.

'Should Get All Help Possible'

"We will not allow our American friends to be bombed out or terrorized out," Chancellor Helmut Kohl said at a Cabinet meeting today, according to his spokesman. "Our American friends should get all the help possible to protect themselves and their families on German soil."

Mr. Ost declined to identify the two diplomats, but other officials identified them as Ahmed Omar Issa and Mahmud Ahmed Shibani. An American diplomat said they were two of six members of the so-called Libyan People's Bureau here "with definite terrorist connections."

The diplomat said the two Libyans were not directly implicated in the bombing but were known to have been involved in planning terrorist actions against Americans in West Germany.

A West German intelligence source said Mr. Issa had replaced Amin Abdullah el-Amin, who had shifted from the Bonn mission to the one in East Berlin and who has been mentioned as a possible suspect in the discotheque bombing. The two Libyans were known to have subsequently met in West Berlin, the source said.

The Reagan Administration has furnished Bonn and other friendly capitals with intercepted messages to the Libyan mission in East Berlin that are said to demonstrate involvement in the discotheque bombing, and Washington has urged closing the North African nation's embassies. On Sunday, France

expelled two Libyan diplomats who intelligence officials said were planning anti-American terrorist operations.

The West German expulsions, which were announced by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the Cabinet meeting, appeared to be a minimal gesture to appease the United States without touching off a confrontation with the Government of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi.

No Economic Sanctions

There is evident concern in the Kohl Government that failure to adopt convincing measures might encourage the United States to take military action against Libya. But advisers to Chancellor Kohl have made it clear that Bonn will not adopt economic sanctions against Libya, where 1,500 West Germans work.

In West Berlin, American, British and French diplomats have been discussing measures to ban the 11 members of the Libyan embassy in East Berlin from crossing to the western side of the city. But, according to Western diplomats, technical objections by the French side have delayed a decision by the allied command.

The command announced today that "exceptional measures" would be taken to insure the security of the city, which the diplomats said presaged the banning of the Libyan diplomats.

In February, the allied command, which by postwar statute nominally has control over the whole city of Berlin, banned four North Korean diplomats from entering West Berlin because of their suspected involvement in smuggling American helicopter parts to the east. The Soviet Union abandoned the command in 1948, but the three NATO powers maintain a fiction of four-power harmony by retaining the Soviet offices in the institution.

Britain, France and the United States face a formidable challenge in checking the terrorist threat since access to West Berlin is virtually uncontrolled — a gesture to the principle that the city has been divided by the wall but not by the Western powers. East Berlin has a large resident Arab population that moves freely between east and west.

American diplomats have disclosed that a week before the attack on the discotheque, the United States warned the Soviet Union and East Germany of a possible Libyan terrorist action in West Berlin. Today East Germany took the

unusual step of expressing "disgust and indignation" over the bombing and denying any connection with it.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement that rejected attempts to associate East Germany "with this criminal act," adding, "The hope is expressed that that such criminal operations will not be misused to poison the international atmosphere."

In an apparent allusion to American pressure on Libya, the statement said East Germany "respects the absolute right of every nation to choose its political, economic and social system free of any external interference and imperialist dictate."

"At the same time," it said, "we are of the opinion that individual acts of terror serve the most aggressive imperialist circles as a pretext to dis-

credit revolutionary movements." East Germany maintains close contacts with the Qaddafi regime, and East German intelligence experts are known to advise their Libyan counterparts.

East Germany, according to Western diplomats, is concerned that the Libyan issue could complicate East-West relations and sour the atmosphere for a trip to West Germany later this year by Erich Honecker, the East German leader. Bonn announced today that a landmark cultural agreement between the two Germanys would be signed next month.

East Germany also evidently wants to avoid international embarrassment since its ruling Communist Party will hold a congress next week that will be addressed by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

COVER STORY

Interview with Muammar Qadhafi

'I am a mixture of Washington and Lincoln'

■ Western journalists jokingly call it "the bar scene from 'Star Wars'"—referring to the nightly gathering of wildly assorted business people, mullahs, terrorists and advisers—Soviet and otherwise—in the lobby of the posh Al Kabir Hotel. "Everyone's waiting to see Qadhafi," explains a Damascus-based Kurdish rebel leader.

Many don't make it. The Libya of Muammar Qadhafi, "the Leader," is no longer the fountain of money it once was for salesmen of every description. Libya's more than 3 million people are tightening their belts. Though the breadlines of last year have all but disappeared, freight cranes in the port of Tripoli are idle, and Libyans queue up to buy everything from disposable diapers to light bulbs. At least half the shops on Tripoli's First of September Street have closed.

Those who do see Qadhafi are mostly certifiable "revolutionary fighters." Despite a staggering drop in Libya's annual oil revenues—at least \$20 billion since the late '70s—he continues to finance a long list of terrorist groups. "There's been no slowdown in funds or backing for revolu-

tion," says a Moscow-educated member of Georges Habbash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Nor is there any lessening of the frenzied anti-Semitism and open hatred of the Reagan administration that permeate both government and public.

The image of Qadhafi as terrorist leader has changed, however, since the U.S. air strike last April in retaliation for a Libya-sponsored bombing in West Berlin. The image is no less violent, but with the unmasking of Syria's Hafez Assad as a calculating manipulator of state terrorism who tries to deny his role, Qadhafi appears as much an erratic cash cow as a guiding genius of revolution.

Qadhafi rarely has been seen in public since the raid. But one evening in late October, wearing a stylish jump suit, he climbed the red-carpeted stairs of his mansion, which had been damaged in the American attack. There, surrounded by pieces of shattered glass and marble, he talked with *U.S. News & World Report* Senior Correspondent Richard Z. Chesnoff and American writer Barbara Victor, author of *Terrorism*, who is now at work on a book about Qadhafi. ■

Q Colonel Qadhafi, is there any way to break the stalemate between the U.S. and Libya?

When there is a change in the President of the United States, there will be understanding not only between our two countries but with other countries as well. Reagan now represents the interests of the Israelis, and he is under the influence of his foreign minister, who is an Israeli.

Q But Secretary of State Shultz is an American, born in the U.S.—

He's sacrificing the interests of the Americans in favor of the Israelis. The bombing raid on Libya was for the interests of the Israelis, because there is no Libyan-American problem.

Q What you refer to as "support of liberation movements" Americans see as terrorism—

What you view as terrorism is the Palestinian struggle for liberation against the Israelis. And whatever Reagan is calling terrorism is actually a struggle of the people's liberation movement against terrorism.

What the Americans are doing is a terrorist act, and what the Israelis are doing is a terrorist act. What the Palestinians, Nicaraguans, the Lebanese are doing—this is a liberation movement.

Q But this "struggle" results in American deaths—

Exactly. America will be harmed because it involved itself for the benefit of the Israelis.

Q What is the resolution of the Palestinian question?

There is no resolution. The Palestinian people, behind the Arab nation, will continue fighting till the end.

Q Is the end the destruction of Israel? Is that the final solution?

Maybe the destruction of the Arabs, maybe the destruction of Israel.

Q What's your reaction to suggestions that there was a Reagan administration disinformation campaign against you?

The American people sit accused because they have not yet tried Reagan and his gang for this scandal of disinformation, which outdid the Watergate scandal. Also, they have not even tried him for this crime that you see here [pointing to the rubble around him]—as a

killer and a murderer and a madman. Does this serve the interests of the American people? Does this build friendship?

Q There were reports that after the bombing raid you were deeply depressed—

This is part of the disinformation campaign; because during that period I was out with the people more than normal.

Q Do you think President Reagan tried to kill you?

You can see [laughing and gesturing to the ruins surrounding him]. He should be tried as a killer, as a murderer.

Q Have the events of the



"The Leader" plays to an audience in his bombed Tripoli residence

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last six months altered your support of what the U.S. considers terrorist movements?

We have increased our support for the liberation movements of the Palestinians and for all liberation movements throughout the world. To react to this aggression, we have doubled our efforts with the liberation movements.

Q Even if your activities provoke a similar response from the U.S. government—

Even if they hit us with the atomic bombs!

Q Do the Abu Nidal and Georges Habash groups [both linked to terrorism] use Libya as a base for their operations?

Libya is open for the Palestinians.

Q Is the Soviet Union still behind you as solidly as before?

We are satisfied with the relationship with the Soviet Union—with our friendship with the Soviet Union.

Q Would you comment on the recent break in relations between Great Britain and Syria?

The West is mad! It's still with the spirit of the Crusades. They would like to enable the Israelis to control the Arab world, and they want to destroy the Arabs. It's a colonial policy that has not changed.

Q Is there a difference in your mind between anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism, or anti-Jewishness?

We don't hate the Jews, because some Libyans are Jews and some Arabs are Jews and Judaism is a religion.

We don't hate religion; we are against Zionism. More clearly, we are against colonialism. We would consider Palestine as occupied by these people—whatever name you give them—even if they were Moslems. They are occupying Palestine, and they have to be resisted.

I don't think a reasonable man can support Israel. This is a tyrant entity and a terrorist one, and it is manufacturing atomic weapons. Why don't you stand by the Palestinian people, who are persecuted and being displaced from their lands?

Why did the Jews come from Europe to Palestine? Because you persecute them in Europe. They should get their rights as European citizens. We shouldn't pay the price of the persecution of the Jews.

Q If Palestine were to go back into the hands of the Palestinians, where would the Israelis go?

Most of them came as invaders from Europe and Russia, and they must go back to their homes. The Arabs stayed 800 years in Spain, and then they came back.

Q But the Jews originated in Palestine, too—

We accept the Jews who were living with us before 1948—for thousands of years, of course. These are Oriental Jews. But the others are all invaders. The right of the Arabs to resist is much stronger than Reagan and all of his might.

Q The Arabs have been fighting among themselves for decades. Why are they so disunited?

Because of Western colonization. Because the Arab

homeland is divided into 20 countries because of the Western colonization.

Q Would a leader other than Yassir Arafat be more effective in uniting factions within the Palestine Liberation Organization?

Generally, Yassir Arafat has failed. Who's going to be the alternative is unknown yet.

Q Is it conceivable that Americans will face attacks by "liberation movements" inside the United States? Would you support the activities of such groups?

Peoples have the right to defend themselves and to react to aggression.

Q Does a resolution of the Palestinian issue depend on unity within the Arab world?

Of course. Why does America object to unity of the Arab nation? This means that the struggle of Abraham Lincoln was terrorism and was wrong. Why does the United States object to liberation of Arab land? This means that George Washington's liberation was wrong and was terrorism.

Arab unity is a unification of Arab countries into states like the United States. This is the role I am playing—a mixture of the roles of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

Q Would you like to lead such a united Arab world?

[Smiling broadly] Yes. Why not?

Q What are your feelings about the fact that thousands of your fellow Moslems in Afghanistan have died at the hands of Soviet troops?

This is a problem that concerns the people of Afghanistan. The Russians came there at the request of the legal government of Afghanistan.

America also occupies many countries at the request of those countries. It had five bases here at the request of the Libyan government before the revolution. Why didn't you consider this as occupation?

Q Has the tremendous drop in world oil prices caused Libya to adjust its priorities, its standard of living?

It is the Western oil companies that are affected primarily, because they lost a lot of revenue. No, we have not been affected.

I have one observation to make. Now, there are two different ideological lines in the world—the Third World: Latin America, Africa, Asia and the Arab homeland. They are in labor of revolution either toward Marxism, which is prevailing—the traditional direction, like Cuba and Ethiopia—or the Jamahiriya. Libya is a Jamahiriya, a "state of the masses." Grenada, for example, during the time of Maurice Bishop: He was following the Jamahiriya line. There was a Marxist coup against him, and he was killed. Then came the American intervention. Cuba, on the other hand, got the other direction, the Marxist direction.

The war launched by America against Nicaragua, Grenada, Cuba—this is compelling these countries to go Marxist. It's like you put pressure on Castro to become a Communist. I am not a Communist, but I might be obliged—just to nag America—to become a Communist out of spite.



Syria sends young women to be trained at a military academy in Tripoli

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ALGERIA

EL MOUDJAHID Backs Syria Against UK 'Campaign'
PM061352 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French
 28 Oct 86 p 1

["A.H." commentary: "Anti-Syrian Crusade"]

[Text] The struggle against terrorism in West Europe is definitely prompting some dangerous aberrations, to the extent of threatening the Arab countries, especially Syria, the target of a campaign similar to a declaration of war. But are they in fact aberrations? Are they not rather one aspect of a planned worldwide action designed to crush resistance to the Camp David process, since this resistance is now essentially embodied in the Near East by Syria and the Palestinian resistance.

We have seen how the West reported the fedayeen's bold operation in the heart of Jerusalem and through what devious means Syria's supposed guilt was established in London. Everything about Britain's action since the start of the Hindawi trial carries the stamp of a synchronized operation with carefully measured stages. Indeed, some initiatives are too close together and above all reflect too glaringly their common authorship for conclusions not to be drawn. This is not the first time that Syria has been threatened with reprisals and other military actions. At the time of the attack on Libya in April the Pentagon strategists unequivocally indicated their next target — Damascus.

Nor is this the first time that London has unconditionally espoused Washington's ideas, whether on intervening in the Near East under cover of facilities granted to the U.S. Army or on delaying as long as possible the implementation of sanctions against the country of apartheid.

Is it believed in London and elsewhere that the Arab world is too weakened by its divisions to respond effectively in the event of an attack on one of its members, in this case Syria? It is quite possible that all this commotion concerning Syria is merely a way of testing Arab intentions. Be that as it may, there has been no lack of expressions of support for Damascus over this campaign unleashed by London.

For its part, Algeria has expressed its complete solidarity with Syria, at present the object "of a campaign of pressures and humiliation" within the context of "a more wide-ranging operation directed against the Arab nation as a whole, designed to force it to abdicate its proper rights and to make concessions that it refuses to make," as the Foreign Ministry spokesman has very rightly stated.

LIBYA

JANA Cites Al-Qadhdhafi Interview With Irish TV
LD071104 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0955 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Nov (JANA) — The Irish television network has held an interview with the brother leader of the revolution in which he talked about a host of Arab and international issues.

At the beginning of the interview, the brother leader pointed out that Libya was a politically, economically, and socially colonized country before the revolution and was doomed to backwardness and dependence on colonialism. It was dominated by families and tribes loyal to colonialism, and this accelerated the emergence of the revolution. The revolution was the process of liberating a part of this world, namely Libya, to make progress, destroy backwardness, and enable the people to rule themselves instead of being ruled by families. He explained that the world as a whole is considered occupied and the peoples colonized because they are ruled by governments, parties, classes and forces of exploitation, and, therefore, they must be liberated through a world people's revolution and the establishment of a jamahiri system. This is the stage of the Green Book. Therefore, progress must continue and a solution to human problems must be found, because man's needs have not been met and pressures have not been lifted from him, and because freedom has not scored the final victory.

He said this is why the Third Universal Theory came about: to achieve these things where previous attempts failed, because the Third Universal Theory is the theory of liberating needs, the theory of satisfying needs, and the people's history that will replace the government theory. Therefore, green theories must triumph and the Green Book and its explanations must spread to create a cultural revolution and build a revolutionary movement; namely, the movement of revolutionary committees whose task would be to mobilize the masses and carry out people's revolution so people's authority would be confirmed.

The brother leader explained that the British presence in Ireland is a colonial presence and that there are geographic, linguistic, and ethnic differences between them. He said that we support the Irish cause, and if I were the president of southern Ireland I would have considered my country's independence incomplete and partially colonized, and I would take part in fighting for the liberation of the northern part of the island.

He added that the issue of Northern Ireland is a liberation and just issue, and I consider the British presence a colonialist one. The Irish youth in the Irish island as a whole must take part in the liberating of the northern part of the island, and all the Irish must support their cause because this is their decision. The Irish must express themselves without deputization, because deputization means representation, and representation means deception.

The leader of the revolution pointed out that the entire world condemned Reagan and Thatcher, considering them warmongers and child-killers who ought to be put on trial.

He said the United States is a mad member of the international community and possesses a devastating power. Hence a deterrent must be found, which can take numerous forms: It might take the form of an alliance with a power that is counter to the United States. It might take the form of a world front to be created of all peoples to put an end to this lunacy. Or it could take the form of a world army, an invisible army that would fight the United States everywhere. If the United States practices aggression, then we must face it in the same manner.

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The brother leader of the revolution called for the expulsion of the agents of imperialism and Zionism from the Nonaligned Movement: countries such as Egypt, Zaire, the Ivory Coast, some of the Latin American fascist countries, and some of the Arab countries that are agents of Zionism, racism, and imperialism and that are puppets in the hands of America and Zionism.

Asked how Arab unity could be achieved, the brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the achievement of Arab unity can be made through the masses and not through governments. Henceforth, we will begin serious work for the unification of the Arab nation. Libya is on the side of the people's masses. We believe this to be a legitimate stance, and legitimacy is what the peoples want.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the severance of relations with Syria by the stationary U.S. aircraft carrier is only an imperialist racist role hostile to the Arab nation that will lead to the destruction of Western interests and the isolation of the aircraft carrier, which supports terrorism against Syria. This is an unjust stance, as is that of Europe toward Libya, which is not based on any evidence. But this will be of benefit to Ireland, will help to bolster its relations with Libya and the Arab world, and will turn it into a friend of the Arab world, entering a new era of cooperation with it.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the jamahiri tendency must be encouraged because it is a neutral and progressive tendency, although the United States considers it to be against it.

The brother leader asked: Why does the United States oppose the jamahiri system in Libya, Nicaragua, or Grenada before the occupation? The jamahiri tendency, he said, is a new world phenomenon, but it is not directed against anyone. Eternal peace is bound to come once the jamahiri system becomes established in the world, when only the peoples will remain while governments and parties and parliaments will disappear, and when there will be no classes any longer or causes for aggression, because the peoples do not hate each other.

Al-Turayki Begins Tour as Envoy to Canada

LD061632 Tripoli JANA in English 1452 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Al Harth 6, *Jamahiriya News Agency* — Dr. 'Ali 'abd al-Salam al-Turayki, the permanent representative of Great Al-Jamahiriya at U.N. has presented his credentials as Great Al-Jamahiriya envoy to Canada.

He held series of meetings including a meeting with the Canadian governor-general. The latter has emphasized the promotion of the bilateral relations.

In a press conference, Dr. al-Turayki has stressed the promotion of relations with Canada based on equality and mutual respect.

He has explained the nature of anti-Al-Jamahiriya media campaign pointing out the policy of Great Al-Jamahiriya.

He also attended a meeting of establishing a Canadian-Libyan Friendship Society attended by large number of senators, members of parliament and university dons, men of letters, apart from a number of Canadian citizens who are interested in the Canadian-Libyan relations.

Dr. al-Turayki in a lecture he delivered in U.S. Fordham University has pointed out the active role played by Great Al-Jamahiriya in the Arab, Islamic, African and non-aligned world.

Stressing the role of Great Al-Jamahiriya on the south-to-south dialogue in supporting African countries and liberation movement in the African Continent. [sentence as received]

He says that our country is making every endeavour to achieve Arab unity, pointing out that the Mediterranean Sea region should be a place without foreign military fleets. He has emphasized the security of Europe is inseparable from that of this region.

He also asserts the active role at U.N. and that our country is member of the committee for the liquidation of colonialism in O.A.U.

He stresses that our country is against the so-called veto at the U.N. Security Council, pointing out that it is time to modify U.N. Charter.

He concludes by enumerating the massive and civilized achievements accomplished by the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

SUDAN

Minister on Garang Movement, Relief Efforts

JN061937 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Nov (SUNA) — In a press statement today, Presidential Affairs Minister Salah 'Abd al-Salam announced that the government has abandoned negotiating with Garang after the downing of the plane, which proved the Garang movement's lack of credibility. However, the government does not prevent any party from negotiating with him, the minister added.

The minister voiced optimism that the Garang movement will collapse, especially since it has begun to avoid any clashes with the Armed Forces and begun instead to attack citizens in peaceful areas away from areas of military operations. He explained that the scarcity of relief supplies has created divisions in the Garang movement.

The minister said the government welcomes any effort that would contribute to stopping bloodshed in the south so the government will be able to continue the program it has drawn up for the south. He also announced that the government has set up collective camps for those who left the southern region because of the security situation. He said that the relief agency is exerting great efforts in cooperation with the relevant authorities to secure relief supplies and security for these camps, which are expected to house thousands of evacuees.

speeches

BF-Speeches

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1986

Qaddafi Says the Sanctions Could Turn Libya to Soviet

By JUDITH MILLER

Special to The New York Times

TRIPOLI, Libya, Jan. 9 — Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi warned tonight that continued American hostility toward this country would lead to "more cooperation" between Libya and the Soviet Union.

The result, he said, might be the transformation of Libya into a Communist nation, a Cuba in the Arab world.

The Libyan leader also said Palestinian "freedom fighters" had hurt their cause by killing civilians in attacks like those on the Rome and Vienna airports Dec. 27, and called upon Palestinians to limit their struggle to "military Israeli objectives."

The Libyan leader issued the warning to the United States and his counsel to Palestinians in an interview at the Bab el-Azzazir military barracks in Tripoli with five Western reporters after a news conference attended by more than 60 foreign and Libyan journalists. All five Western reporters at the interview were women.

Support for Greens

Colonel Qaddafi said at the news conference that he was calling upon Western Europe and the Arabs to rid the Mediterranean of any American military presence. He also vowed to "support" in unspecified ways West European groups — such as the Greens in West Germany — that oppose the presence of American missiles and bases on European soil.

Colonel Qaddafi said Libya was "studying" the possibility of responding to President Reagan's freeze on Libyan assets by freezing American assets here. Those assets are estimated by some diplomats at \$400 million.

He characterized the overall body of sanctions as "crazy and face-saving measures," and called them a "silly and emotional" response that would have no adverse effect on Libya. The colonel predicted that his country would easily replace the Americans working here with East and West Europeans.

He stressed that Americans in Libya were safe, and that they would be given asylum if they desired it but would also be free to leave safely if they wished to comply with President Reagan's orders.

Gold-Embroidered Cloak

Colonel Qaddafi's tone in the interview differed sharply from that of he took in the news conference that preceded it and from the tone of his meeting Wednesday night with Ambassadors from seven West European

countries. In the interview, the colonel, who had covered the blue denim vest and trousers that he was wearing during the news conference with a camel-colored, gold-embroidered Arab-style cloak, appeared relaxed and jovial.

He criticized Mr. Reagan as a "weak man" who had "created many crises in the world."

This week the Reagan Administration ordered a total trade embargo with Libya, told all Americans living here to leave, and froze all Libyan assets in the United States to protest what it says are Libyan sponsorship of and involvement in Palestinian terrorist attacks on civilians, such as those at the Rome and Vienna airports, in which 19 people died and more than 100 were wounded.

Colonel Qaddafi said that in the past, Libya had always refused to grant the Soviet Union military bases here. "But if the United States continues to pose a threat, maybe the Libyan people will change this," he said.

'More Cooperation,' He Says

Asked if he thought Libya might now grant the Russians naval bases here, Colonel Qaddafi replied, "Not bases." But, he added, "With regard to the American threat, there will be more cooperation between Libya and the Soviet Union."

It was even "possible," Colonel Qaddafi said, that Libya could turn into a Communist nation.

Using as an example Cuba and its leader, Fidel Castro, he said: "You did the same with Cuba. Castro was not a Communist and Cuba was not Communist. But you forced him to be Communist and he changed."

"This is dangerous for you," he said, "to create a Communist country by your policy."

At the news conference Colonel Qaddafi mocked President Reagan as a "useless actor" and charged that America was "extremely anti-Semitic" with respect to Arabs, and "racist and hostile" to Islam.

Denial of Libyan Role

He repeated that Libya had not been involved in the Rome and Vienna airport attacks, but refused to condemn the actions or a group that carried them out as "terrorists."

The struggle for the liberation of Palestine, he said, was "the most sacred work."

At the same time, however, he said, when pressed, that his comments did not signal any "approval" of the air-



Associated Press

Col (Muammar el-Qaddafi) at a news conference yesterday in Tripoli, Libya.

port massacres. He did not elaborate on this point until the interview following the press conference.

He dismissed as "trivial and untrue" recent Tunisian allegations that two of the terrorists who carried out the Vienna attack had Tunisian passports that Libya had confiscated last summer from Tunisian workers Tripoli was evicting from the country.

He declined to say what he discussed with Sabry al-Banna, also known as Abu Nidal, the leader of a breakaway Palestinian faction believed to have orchestrated the Rome and Vienna raids, the last time the two met. "That is not your business," he said.

Colonel Qaddafi said that American sanctions were directed not just against Libya, but against "the entire Arab nation." The Arabs would have a collective response, he said, when Arab League foreign ministers met in Tunis next week.

In his meeting with the seven West-

ern European Ambassadors on Wednesday, Colonel Qaddafi warned the envoys that "if it comes to a war, we will drag Western Europe into it," according to one diplomat who was at the meeting.

U.S. Sanctions Are Condemned

FEZ, Morocco, Jan. 9 (AP) — Libya scored another diplomatic success here today, pushing through the Islamic Conference Organization a resolution that condemns the American sanctions against Libya and calls on Moslem countries to counter the measures.

The resolution, passed in a regular session, called on all Moslem nations "to take the necessary actions deemed appropriate to counter these oppressive American measures."

The resolution passed today specifically named the United States and called upon Washington "to rescind these oppressive economic measures."